CHARLES DICKENS,

Death of the Great English Novelist.

He is Struck with Paralysis at Gad's Hill, Near London.

Extraordinary Expressions of Sorrow from the British Press and Public.

Particulars of the Event.

LONDON, June 10, 3 A. M.—Charles Dickens died at twenty minutes past six last evening, of paralysis.

LONDON, June 9, 10 P. M.—The London Globe in its last edition this evening startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized with paralysis and was lying insensible at his residence at Gad's Hill, near Rochester, in Kent. The news spread rapidly, and created the most profound regret, but the worst was still to come. Telegrams have since been received announcing the death of the great novelist at a quarter past six last evening. Mr. Dickens was at dinner on Wednesday, when he was seized with a fit.

Dr. Steele, of the village of Strood, who was for many years the family physician of Mr. Dickens, was immediately called in, and remained till nearly midnight. The condition of the patient becoming worse and worse, it was deemed advisable to summon a physician from London. Telegrams were promptly dispatched, and this morning several London physicians arrived at Gad's Hill. A consultation was held, and the case was at once pronounced hopeless. The patient sank gradually, and died at fifteen minutes past six this evening. Mr. Dickens had been ill for several days, but not seriously. He had even visited Rochester and other points during the present week.

LONDON, June 10.—The death of Dickens has plunged the nation into mourning. All the London papers have obituary articles this morning.

The Times says the ordinary expressions of regret are now cold and conventional. Millions of people feel the personal bereavement. Statesmen, savans, and benefactors of the race when they die can leave no such void. They cannot, like this great novelist, be an inmate of every house.

The Daily Times says without intellectual pedigree, his writings formed an era in English literature. He was generous, loving, and universally beloved. He leaves, like Thackeray, an unfinished story.

The Morning Post says Charles Dickens did more than any cotemporary to make English literature loved and admired.

The Telegraph regards the distinguished dead as a public servant, whose task is nobly fulfilled.

Another account says Mr. Dickens was entertaining a dinner party at his house at Gad's Hill. Mrs. Hogart, who was seated near him, observed evident signs of distress upon his countenance. She then made the remark to him that he would be ill. To this Mr. Dickens replied: "Oh, no, I have only got a headache. I shall be better presently." He then asked that the open window be shut. Almost immediately he became unconscious, and fell back in his chair insensible. He was immediately conveyed to his room, and medical attention summoned. Mr. Dickens still remained unconscious, and never recovered animation. His son and daughters remained steadfastly at his bedside until his death. It is stated that Mr. Dickens has several times of late complained that he experienced considerable difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impaired. He also said that his thoughts no longer came to him spontaneously, as in former times. While at Preston he had need of medical aid, and called upon a physician, who warned him not to continue reading, because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

LONDON, June 10.—The death of Mr. Dickens causes profound sorrow throughout the land. Mr. Dickens was apparently in good health on Wednesday, when he wrote several pages of his novel, Edwin Drood. The suddenness of the blow intensifies the affliction of his friends. There are unusual demonstrations of public grief in London and other cities.

PHILADELPHIA.

Women Physicians not Recognized.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—An effort was made to secure the recognition of women physicians before the State Medical Society to-day, but it was defeated. Prof. Gross delivered a speech of great ability, eloquence, and force, a master-piece of oratory, securing the effectual defeat of the movement.

CHICAGO.

The Louisville Excursionists—Their Reception and Entertainment.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, June 10.—The excursionists, accompanied by the Mayor and Council of Chicago, visited the water-works, tunnel under Chicago river, the grave of Douglas, the University and great stock-yards. To-morrow there will be a sail on the lake, subsequent to an entertainment. To-night H. H. Honore, formerly a citizen of Louisville, gave a reception, which was attended by the excursionists and Cols. Albert Fink and Robert K. White.

[To the Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, June 10.—The body of Charles H. Hunt, an old, well known and highly respected citizen of Chicago, was found at an early hour this morning floating in a slip between two Illinois Central Railroad Elevators, at the foot of South Water street. Mr. Hunt was of the firm of Hunt & Goodwin, agents of the Ætna Insurance Company. For three years he has suffered from an affection of the eyes which rendered him at times nearly blind. Last evening about 7 o'clock he left a friend and started for his home, No. 85 Rush street. It is supposed he was seized with sudden blindness, missed his way and fell into the slip where his body was discovered. Hunt came to Chicago from Rochester, N. Y., some twenty years since, and soon after became Gurdon L. Hubbard, in the agency of the Ætna Insurance Company. For twelve years this relation continued, when Mr Hubbard withdrew, and Mr. Hunt became associated with Mr. Goodwin, in the same business, about three years since. He leaves a wife and two children and a handsome estate.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A delegation of some fifty Louisville officials, including Mayor Baxter, Gen. A. D. John, City Engineer A. Dowling, Commissioner of Public Works, and a number of members of the Council reached this city this morning via St. Louis, and stopped at the Sherman House. At 10 o'clock they were waited upon by committees of the Chicago Common Council, Board of Public Works, and a number of leading citizens with carriages, in which they were driven to the river tunnel, water works, Lincoln Park, Union Park, Douglas' Monument, Union stock yards, and other points of interest. At the Transit House, Union Stock Yards, they were entertained with a collation. In this way the entire day was passed. They all expressed themselves delighted with their reception.

NEW ORLEANS.

Decision in the Slaughter-house Case.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Judge Bradley rendered a decision this morning in the slaughter-house case. The injunction against the Slaughter-house Company was not granted, because of a technical objection, but the Judge stated that the slaughter house act was one of the most odious monopolies ever attempted to be created, and of a character not to be submitted to by a free people. That the plea of its being necessary as a police regulation was too bold to deserve a moment's attention, and that the injustice perpetrated by the legislation of an irresponsible Legislature has become a curse to our country.

Base Ball.

WORCESTER, June 10.—The Red Stockings defeated the Fairmounts—74 to 19.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The base ball game of the Stars vs. Olympics terminated abruptly by the latter declining to play a fourth inning on account of dissatisfaction with the umpire, who decided the game in favor of the Stars—9 to nothing.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 10.—The Commons reassembled yesterday.

Mr. Monk gave notice that he should move a resolve that, in the opinion of the House, the provisions of the Canadian act fall to fulfil the terms of the railroad loan act.

Mr. Cardwell promised that the Government would take the grievances of the sugar-dealers into consideration, and the resolution was withdrawn.

During debate in committee of a local bill an amendment was offered, which was opposed by the Government. Much feeling was shown during the discussion. The chairman of the committee left his seat to support the amendment, a proceeding without example in the Commons. The amendment was finally carried against the Government, when Mr. Gladstone said the measure had been so altered that a complete reconsideration of the subject by the Government might be necessary. The bill, as amended, was then ordered by the committee to be reported to the House.

On coming out of committee the House discussed for a short time army topics and matters of secondary moment, and then adjourned.

The annual budget of Brazil has been submitted by the Minister of Finances. With the restoration of peace the Minister is enabled to show a handsome surplus for the next year.

Fike, American Consul at Leith, was arrested in the North, and is expected here hourly in charge of an officer.

The corporation of London has addressed an invitation to the Canadian volunteers to join the volunteers of England in a shooting match for a silver cup.

The Shipping Gazette says: "Notwithstanding the despondent remarks of the agricultural press, wheat is progressing favorably, and promises a fair average yield, but the prospects for other crops are discouraging."

Jno. J. Fiske, American consul at Leith, Scotland, has been arrested. The Times says the arrest is in connection with the Boulton and Watt case. Bail was refused.

The Standard accepts with resignation the caricature in Lothair of Goldwin Smith, whom it charges with persistently libeling Disraeli for years.

Edmund Tattersall, in a letter to the Telegraph, approves the suggestion of spring reforms and defends the business of his firm, which, he says, is selling horses, not betting on them. He denies that his house has any connection with the betting clubs on adjoining premises.

British journals express in strong terms reprobation of the false report of the loss of the Dacia, and are indignant at what they call American hoaxes.

To-day was observed as a holiday at Manchester. Business there was suspended.

Dispatches from all points in the British Isles report the weather unsettled.

The Times' money article, referring to the introduction of the new five per cent. railroad bonds says, Erie experiences localicate distrust of all such securities.

The trial of Boulton, the masquerader, is deferred to the July sessions. The Times says the prisoners, Ernest Boulton and Fred. William Park, have been released on bail.

The Royal Yacht Club awarded the prize victory in Wednesday's yacht race to the Eugenia. In the bill of allowances for tonnage, the second place was given to the Cambria, and the Gloriana was put last.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 10.—A severe drought prevails in the agricultural districts of France.

The police have discovered eighteen more wheel-shaped bombs, which were thrown into the canal by the conspirators. Five fresh arrests have been made of persons implicated in the conspiracy.

The Constitutionnel says the King of Prussia and the Czar had several interviews at Ems. It professes to have information that the question of Gallicia was not alluded to, but that particular attention was given to the Schleswig controversy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 10.—The funeral of Batthyoni took place at Pesth yesterday, and was attended by vast crowds of people. The imperial procession, consisting of a division of troops and national and literary societies of the city, occupied one hour in passing a given point. The display, notwithstanding its solemn character, was brilliant and picturesque.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 10—Yesterday the civil guard came up with part of the band of brigands who captured the Englishmen near Gibraltar. The guard immediately gave them battle, killing three, and capturing their horses. The others succeeded in escaping. On the persons of the killed were found seventy thousand reals, a part of the amount paid as ransom.

Montpensier has taken a passport for England.

Senor Livards, Deputy of the Cortes from Porto Rico, advocates the passage of a bill for the abolition of slavery.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 10.—The Government has decreed amnesty for all prisoners, crimes and offenses committed since the 1st of March, 1870.

Saldanha is engaged in completing his Cabinet, detained by recent resignations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, June 10.—Dates from Rio Janeiro are to May 17th. The Brazilian Ministry informed the Chambers that, while they would take no immediate measures in regard to slavery, they would aid any private efforts for its mitigation.

The uniform salaries of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uraguay have agreed on the conditions of a treaty of peace with Paraguay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 10, EVE.—Consols for money 92¾; American securities steady; '62s 89¾, 65s 88¾, 67s 88¾ and 10-40s 86¾. Stocks steady. Erie 17¾. Illinois Central 112, and Great Western 39¾.

PARIS, June 10.—Bourse firm at 74f 70c.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—Bonds firm at 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Cotton sales for the week 62,000 bales; exports 5,000 bales; American 1,000 bales; stock 663,000 bales—American 366,000 bales; receipts for the week 35,000 bales—American 13,000 bales; market closed—no quotations; Middling uplands 10⅝; Orleans 10¾@11. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Receipts of wheat for the 4 days 10,000 quarters—An ircan 5,0 0 quarters; California white wheat 10s 6d; Red Western, No. 2, winter to spring 9s 8d. Corn 30s 3d. Peas 35s 6d. Pork 78s 9d. Beef 115s. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 68s and deck 67s. Bacon 56s for Cumberland and 64s 6d for short rib. Common rosin 3s 6d. Spirits petroleum 1s 1d; refined 1s 6½d. Tallow 44s 3d.

LONDON, June 10.—Linseed cakes are active at £10 12s@£10 15s. Tallow 45s 9d@46s. Linseed £31 15s and declining. Calcutta linseed firmer at 62s 6d@63s. Petroleum at London up unchanged.

HAVRE, June 10.—Cotton heavy.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—The ship Erin, from New York, arrived to-day.

CINCINNATI.

Prof. Weston Acquitted—Anti-Lent Society Convention—The Sacagertest.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The case of Professor Weston, of Antioch College, charged with taking students letters from the Yellow Springs Postoffice and appropriating their contents, was dismissed to-day on motion of the Government, there appearing no evidence whatever of felonious intent.

At the National Anti-Secret Society Convention to-day, Hon. D. Parrish was elected Moderator, Hon. Philo Carpenter and Rev. H. H. George Vice Presidents, and Rev. J. G. Carson and J. A. Mack Secretaries. Encouraging letters were read from various sources; also a communication from the Associated Synod recently held at Xenia, Ohio, declaring against Freemasonry and similar societies. Prof. Newton Wright delivered the first public address, insisting upon the duty of the church and demanding prompt action. He was listened to with deep interest. The afternoon was principally spent in discussing the question of psalmody.

There was a grand rehearsal to-night by the Cincinnati societies in the Saengerfest building by 500 singers and 75 musicians. The acoustic qualities are splendid. The building lights fancy. The procession next Wednesday afternoon will be a splendid affair. Triumphal arches are now building in several places in the city. All musical societies of Cincinnati will participate in the reception concert on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Dexter sings on Thursday and Friday evenings on the occasion of the grand concert. All feel now that the success of the festival is assured. The orchestra will consist of 157 instruments. Over 1,500 singers have reported. The sale of reserved seats commences to-morrow.

The New Hampshire Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The Democratic members of the Legislature have nominated Henry Bingham for United States Senator.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW LINE—REDUCED RATES—SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT IN ERIE.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Yesterday a contract was signed in the Erie office for the construction and completion of a new line to the falls within ninety days.

Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday reduced his rates on cattle, from Buffalo to Albany and New York, via the Central and Hudson River lines, from $120 per car to $40. The Erie people will probably make a similar reduction. It is reported that the Commodore has recently sold a large amount of his stock, and it is asserted in certain quarters that his rival, Fisk, has been the purchaser.

Fisk and Daniel Drew were closeted together in a private parlor at the Erie office the entire afternoon yesterday, and at the close of the interview it was manifest that satisfactory arrangements had resulted.

WASHINGTON.

An Episode of the Cuban Lobby Investigation.

A New York Reporter Called to the Bar of the House.

The Notorious N. B. Taylor the Principal Agent.

Reconsideration of the Naturalization Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CUBAN LOBBY INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The investigation into the conduct of the American Commissioners who negotiated the San Domingo treaty, and the alleged revelations tending to the implication of members of Congress in the so-called Cuban lobby, have furnished matter for considerable sensation in both houses of Congress. In the House especially there was quite a scene over the fulfillment of an order directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring to the bar of the House the correspondent of the New York Post, to show cause why he should not be expelled from the reporter's gallery for reiterating in a dispatch published yesterday, and one published on Monday, that which had been denied in the House, and in which it was stated that an agent of the Cuban lobby, named Taylor, saw Representatives Golladay, of Kentucky, Dewess, of North Carolina, Fitch, of Nevada, and McCormick, of Missouri; that it was not positively known who accepted bribes and who did not, but that it was conclusive that bribes were tendered. The correspondent, amid the keenest interest in the House, returned written answers to the questions submitted by members through the Speaker, which were to the effect that he based his dispatch on an official document which had been before the grand jury of this district, and which it is understood is in the form of an affidavit from one N. B. Taylor, wherein he alleges that he approached the members of Congress named, but with what result is not stated. Additional interest was given the correspondent's statement by the virtual admission of Gen. Butler that such an affidavit was before his investigating committee, but that it did not in his opinion implicate the members named.

To the principal inquiry which was made, namely, as to whether he furnished the correspondent this affidavit, the latter declined to answer, whereupon the whole matter was referred to a select committee of five for investigation.

Just after the proceedings ended, Mr. Fitch received a telegram dated at Montreal, to-day, from N. B. Taylor, denying that he had ever approached Fitch, McCormick, Golladay or Butler, of Tennessee, in the manner stated. General Butler's committee has been endeavoring for some time to get hold of this man Taylor, who is known in Washington as an army contractor, hailing from Chicago, but he remains in Montreal defying the summons of the House.

One of the amusing incidents of the whole affair is that Butler's committee was raised to investigate the manner in which official news leaked into the newspapers, etc., and the main point in the testimony he has taken on this inquiry have nearly all leaked out. The friends of Cuba very generally allege that the State Department or the Spanish Minister have furnished these recent publications in order to throw discredit upon the Cuban cause. The select committee will be able to show the truth in a few days whether there is any truth in that.

NATURALIZATION.

The friends of the naturalization bill defeated yesterday secured to-day a reconsideration and recommittal of the same to the Judiciary Committee. This committee will not be called again for session for report, and there is no way in which the subject can be again brought before the House at this session. A reconsideration was carried by a very close vote to-day, and would have been lost if there had not been some absentees on the Democratic side.

SHIPPING.

The two committees of commerce are jointly considering a bill for the revival of the ship-building interests. A delegation of ship-builders oppose the third section of the Senate bill, which authorizes the Treasury Department to issue American registers to foreign-built vessels. No bill has yet been agreed on.

DEFICIENCY BILLS.

It came out in debate in the House to-day, despite the pretensions of the reform and retrenchment made by the Republicans in passing the appropriation bills, that there had been deficiency bills already passed amounting to the enormous sum of ten millions of dollars, being seven millions more than a Republican member boasted there would be in January last. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, reiterated his statement of two weeks ago, that 1,600 clerks are employed in the Treasury Department to whose specific salaries were not provided for by law.

THE ARMY BILL.

A conference committee of the two Houses has at last reconciled the disagreement in the two bills for the reducting of the army. The rate of pay fixed in the Senate bill is adopted, while the army is reduced to thirty thousand men as provided in the Senate bill. A provision is made for giving officers one year's pay if they resign within a certain time, and all army officers are prohibited from occupying civil offices. This will relieve Generals Sickles, Badeau, Kilpatrick, Gen. Dent, and others. The prospect is favorable to the final adoption of this compromise measure.

TAXATION.

The Senate Finance Committee again discussed the House bill to-day, and seemed disposed to abolish the income tax. No vote was taken. The tariff sections have not been reached.

FERRY FULLER

this morning gave bond before Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the district, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for his appearance to answer certain Customhouse charges against him in New Orleans. His bondsmen were Senator Ross, of Kansas, and Senator McDonald, of Arkansas. Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana, appeared as counsel for Fuller.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE CENSUS.

It appears from a letter received in this city that the census-taker in the Southwestern States is pursuing his knowledge with more than the common share of difficulty, owing to the apprehension which exists in the minds of many people of that region, particularly the poorer classes of those who live remote from the cities, that the tax-gatherer is in their midst. The questions concerning the amount of real and personal property in their possession does not in the least serve to dissipate these impressions.

FRESH INDIAN COMPLICATIONS.

It has been thought that affairs were so adjusted as to prevent the assembling of all the Indians from Washington at a very early day, but it appears that an extended conference held between the chiefs and the Government authorities to-day has resulted in fresh complications, which may put difficulties in the way of the Government heretofore unthought of. It is very evident that the result of the mission of the Indians has been very unsatisfactory to them, and they by no means hesitate to express their disappointment, and now, when reference has been made to treaties previously concluded, and particularly to that entered into by General Sherman two years ago, it appears that the provisions affecting the lands set apart for the Indians, which are essentially the main features of all treaties, have not been thoroughly understood.

The Sioux refuse to acknowledge that they have given up all the land claimed by the Government, or that they have consented to accept only the reservations limited by the terms of that treaty. This opens a new quandary, and renders the settling of our Indian troubles even more difficult than before. The views entertained by the representatives of the Sioux nations and of the Government are yet diametrically opposite, and there does not seem to be any road to a harmonious settlement of conflicting sentiment.

Red Cloud is very great this evening, and feels that he will carry nothing but disappointment back to the tribes who look to him for counsel and comfort. Those versed in Indian character look for the putting on of the war paint as soon as the Sioux get back.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators and members held a caucus at the capitol to-night, Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. A proposition for an effective campaign organization in close congressional districts with a view of electing Democratic representatives next fall was discussed, and it was finally agreed to appoint a committee consisting of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, and Representatives Woodward, Beck and Strader to take the matter under advisement and devise a plan. The caucus discussed the feasibility of uniting on some financial policy, but an adjournment was carried without any result having been reached. A campaign committee, to be located in Washington, will probably be decided on.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A majority of the conference committee on the army bill agreed to report, recommending the passage of a bill, the main features of which are as follows: The number of rank and file is reduced to 30,000; brevet rank is abolished. Logan's original section, providing a section of pay for officers, is retained unaltered. Promotions and appointments in all staff corps is still prohibited. The retired list is increased to 300. All officers who do not assign before the first of January, 1871, are to be mustered out. The discretion heretofore allowed to the President to furlough or half pay unassigned officers is withdrawn. Officers resigning before the 1st of next October are to receive only one year's pay and allowance. A board is to be convened to examine all officers whose discharge is recommended by division and department commanders and chiefs of staffs. Officers so reported can appear before the board for defense, and such officers as may be mustered out by action of this board shall receive one year's pay proper. Officers of any grade who are unassigned on the 1st of next January, may elect to be assigned as second lieutenants, forfeiting their present rank.

ANOTHER INDIAN TALK.

Red Cloud and his party this morning had a final council with Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker. The Secretary made a speech, saying that some of the requests made by the Indians concerning the nations and allowing them traders would be acceded to, and that the Government would do all in its power to make them comfortable and happy. He announced that they had already received some presents in the shape of blankets, etc., and would receive more in New York on their way home. He repeated what the President had said concerning Fort Fetterman; it must remain. They would be started on their homeward journey on Monday, which information was received by the Indians with unmistakable signs of delight.

Red Cloud spoke in reply, evidencing most certainly his dissatisfaction at the determination of the Government not to remove Fort Fetterman. He said there was no necessity for its continuance, and its presence was a useless burden and expense to the Great Father. He also took exceptions again to roads running through his country, and intimated if trouble arose it would be the fault of the Great Father.

COUNTERFEIT TOBACCO STAMPS.

Counterfeit sixty and forty pound tobacco stamps have been seized in Baltimore on tobacco received from North Carolina. The stamps are photographed, and are a little larger than the genuine. The extent of the issue is unknown.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The bill relative to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad for a land subsidy, was taken up, and Mr. Howard offered an amendment agreed upon by both parties, which will put the Central Branch on the same footing with the limits of Nebraska, but all such lands to be given to the other branch of the company.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to giving the company the even sections of land.

The bill was then recommitted.

The Senate resumed the consideration of

THE FRANKING BILL.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, advocated his amendment continuing the franking privilege to the executive and agricultural departments, and to gentlemen upon whom it has been specially conferred by law; also to public documents of the present and previous Congress; and that all petitions be sent free, and free newspaper circulation continued.

MR. SUMNER spoke in opposition to the bill as one absolutely old and time-honored system, and not attempt to provide any means for attaining the original object of the system.

MR. SUMNER also advocated his proposition for one cent postage.

MR. TRUMBULL attributed the cause of complaint from the franking privilege to its abuse, and viewed the only remedy as its entire abolition.

MR. HOWARD was in favor of its abolition as an experiment, the Postmaster General having represented the saving to be effected would amount to five millions per annum.

Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, in response to a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, reported a joint resolution to pay the expenses of the delegation of Indians visiting Washington during 1870 and appropriating $50 000 for the purpose, which includes the purchase of presents.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to provide artificial limbs for disabled soldiers was adopted.

THE CALENDAR

was then proceeded with. A large number of bills were objected to, and the Senate resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed.

BILLS PASSED.

For the sale of lands in Kansas which were ceded by the United States in trust by the Cherokee Indians.

Making uniform salaries of the Chief Justice and associate justices in the territories six months after the passage of the act.

For the presentation of claims for additional bounty.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS REPORTED.

MR. KERR reported adversely to the bill to create a new judicial district in Kentucky. Tabled.

The Senate bill to regulate credits to prisoners for good behavior was passed.

MR. BEAMAN introduced a bill donating four pieces of ordnance to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Adrian, Michigan.

MR. FINKELBERRY reported a bill to create St. Joseph, Mo., a port of delivery, attached to the collection district of New Orleans. Passed.

MR. TRAVER reported a bill amendatory of acts for the removal of causes in certain cases from State to Federal Courts by extending their application to cases of ejectment where parties in interest are citizens of different States. Passed.

PRIVILEGE.

MR. FITCH, as a question of privilege, called attention to the statement of a correspondent of the New York Post that General Butler had said to him there was no direct evidence against Fitch, but there was indirect testimony. He called on Butler to state whether that was true or not.

MR. BUTLER replied that it was not correct, and said they were not yet able to report because the Judiciary Committee was too much pressed with business to reach the subject, but hoped to do so by Monday next. There had been some gentlemen named in the testimony before the sub-committee, but there was nothing in any case that impugned the honor or probity of action of any member of the House. In reference to this correspondence, he had spoken sharply and quarrelsomely by him, not, as he understood, affecting the gentleman from Nevada, and any inference from what he said affecting or supposed to affect the gentleman from Nevada was wholly incorrect, [redacted]

In reply to a question by Mr. McCormic, Mr. Butler made a similar statement.

MR. FITCH offered the following:

Resolved, That W. Scott Smith, the reporter of the New York Evening Post, be brought to the bar of the House, to show cause why he should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for libelous statements reflecting on the integrity of members of the House.

Discussion ensued attended by a good deal of confusion and excitement, Messrs. Dawes, Garfield and Butler taking position that the proper course to be pursued was to refer the matter to a committee, a proposition that was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Sargent and Woodward, who thought the resolution ought to embrace all the reporters; by Mr. Eldridge, who thought it better to take them one at a time; by Messrs. Farnsworth and Scofield, who expressed the opinion cynically that correspondents of the New York papers particularly and of some of the Philadelphia and Western papers were very truthful and careful as to what they said affecting men's reputations; by Mr. Bingham, who recalled similar cases in both houses.

Finally the resolution was adopted without a division.

The SPEAKER submitted as a question of privilege a letter from Charles H. Porter, Representative from Virginia, relating the circumstances of an assault recently made upon him with murderous intent, in Richmond, Virginia, by a person named Patrick Woods, alias Pat Dooley.

The letter having been read, Mr. Ward offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue a warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of Woods, alias Dooley, and his detention, subject to the further order of the House. Adopted—126 to 40.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL

came up as unfinished business. The vote tabling it was reconsidered—94 to 88—and the bill recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

W. SCOTT SMITH.

At 1:20 the Door keeper and an assistant of the Sergeant-at-arms appeared at the bar of the House, having in custody W. Scott Smith, reporter of the New York Evening Post. Smith having been placed in the area immediately fronting the Speaker's chair, the Clerk read the resolution under which the arrest was made, and the communication and dispatch complained of.

The SPEAKER said: Mr. Smith, the House has adopted a resolution requiring you to appear at the bar and show cause why you should not be expelled from the privilege you now enjoy as one of the reporters in the reporters' gallery for those alleged libels on members of the House. You are at liberty to speak.

Mr. Smith, in response, presented the following communication:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"In regard to my first dispatch in the New York Evening Post of Monday, June 6, 1870, the statements contained therein were based upon official documents, and the names set forth in the dispatch were identical with those contained in said documents, and they were read there in the same connection as used in the dispatch. Second Upon those statements being denied by Mr. Fitch in the House of Representatives, I called upon ex-M. F. Butler and conversed with him upon the subject. I asked him whether he intended to state in the House that there were certain facts before the committee directly or indirectly implicating Mr. Fitch. General Butler said this was not the exact meaning, but that Mr. Fitch's name appeared in the affidavit of Mr. N. B. Taylor as having been approached, and a copy of the affidavit was among the papers before his investigating committee; but he did not consider this as directly implicating Mr. Fitch, as it did not appear that he had in any way responded to the approaches alluded to by Mr. Taylor. In reply to a question Gen. Butler further said that the names of all members mentioned in my dispatch appeared in the affidavit of Mr. Taylor, as having been approached by him to secure their aid in the Cuban cause.

(signed) W. SCOTT SMITH."

MR. FITCH, through the Speaker, asked what was the character of the official documents and who exhibited them.

To this answer was made that the papers referred to were affidavits of N. B. Taylor and others before the grand jury, but that they were shown to him in confidence, and he could not disclose the name of his informant, as it would be a violation of good faith.

Several resolutions were offered, to compel the witness to disclose whence his information came, to expel him from the reporters' gallery, to lay the whole subject on the table, &c. Much excitement prevailed. Finally a resolution to appoint a special committee of five to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted.

Mr. Smith was then discharged from the custody of the House.

Subsequently Mr Sargent sent to the Clerk's desk a dispatch from Mr. N. B. Taylor, dated Montreal, denying he ever had any conversation whatever with either Messrs. Fitch, McCormick, Butler or Golladay on the subject of Cuban recognition.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill, numbering 256, were reported.

MR. DAWES said the Committee on Appropriations opposed all amendments increasing salaries; also those for the new State Departments and enlargement of the capitol grounds, though the committee were unanimous for the retention of the capitol at Washington, and also that provision excluding persons who participated in the rebellion from the Court of Claims.

The report of the committee, recommending concurrence or the non-concurrence, was agreed to without question, except where separate votes were demanded for the Senate amendments excluding from Court of Claims persons who participated in the rebellion. A substitute was adopted that no pardon or amnesty be admitted in cases before that court except when granted during the continuance of active operations of the rebellion under proclamation of President Lincoln; for the Senate amendment excluding the compensation of females in the Departments the same as that of the males.

A substitute was offered, simply throwing open all classes of clerkships to competent women.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Before it was disposed of, the Speaker announced the following select committee in which nine out of the correspondent of the Evening Post: Messrs. Poland, Dickey, Finkelnburg, Potter and Coleman.

The House then adjourned.

THE TICE METERS.

Response of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the House Resolution Asking for Information—Kentuckians Cry "Whitewash."

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Chronicle.]

After the usual delay we are favored, in printed form, with the response of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the House resolution of March 31, 1870, asking for certain information relative to the spirit meters manufactured and invented by Isaac P. Tice, under an order or contract made by Commissioner Rollins, September 16, 1868. The communication of the Commissioner covers 1. A statement of results obtained in a trial of seventeen of the meters, made at distilleries in the Second district of Ohio, in December and January last, under the supervision of W. D. Gallagher, of the internal revenue office. 2. Copies of special reports made by Mr. Gallagher from time to time during the tests relative to the condition of the meters at the time of beginning the tests and during their progress. 3. Tabular statements of statistical figures of quantity, time and percentage. 4. Testimony taken in November, 1869, relating to the attachment, construction and working qualities of the meters used in the test, and reports of the tests furnished by three meters in the Fifth district of Kentucky. 6. A complete list of meters delivered to distillers by Mr. Tice, amounts of money paid or still due him thereon, *with explanatory remarks.*

The Commissioner, after giving a list of the above-named papers, rehearses the various laws bearing on the subject of meters, and the action taken by the Department for their adoption. He also restates at length the various regulations concerning the use of the meters issued by the Department from time to time, both by himself and his predecessor in the office. With regard to the order of October last, suspending the attachment of meters, the Commissioner says:

"When in October last I suspended the attachment of metres, and made arrangements for new tests with the device adopted, it was not that I had become convinced of the inutility of the metre as an aid in ascertaining the amount of the product of a distillery, and in detecting fraudulent practices, but that, for reasons quite apparent, the distillers, as a class, had become so dissatisfied with the metre as to render it inexpedient, in the interest of its practicable value under the conditions of use in distilleries where the feeling was one of opposition to it, and where a vindication of its capacity to meet the test of practicability with reasonable accuracy would tend to gradually do away with the prejudice that exists against it. The strength and activity of that prejudice also had manifested itself in so many ways, and proofs of its existence were so continually coming forward, that doubts had been forced upon my mind as to the usefulness of the instrument under ordinary circumstances, by which it must at all times be more or less affected, either by means of such tests, carefully carried on to a successful issue, those prejudices could be removed, and a more tolerant spirit be made to take their place."

The trial meters in the Second District of Ohio were operated for periods varying from twenty to forty-five days. The figures of their tests, as presented by Mr. Gallagher, are as follows:

Distillery.	No. of days run.	Total gauge ment.	Variation of meter.
No. 2.....	56	37,412.27	.39 p. ct.
No. 3.....	97	84,120.27	.56 p. ct.
No. 4.....	51	51,000.00	1.09 p. ct.
No. 5.....	51	54,819.42	2.13 p. ct.
No. 6	28	118,850.30	1.70 p. ct.
No. 7.....	57	103,173.21	2.32 p. ct.
No. 8.....	72	111,202.40	.35 p. ct.
No. 9.....	85	136,613.10	.48 p. ct.
No. 10.....	39	4,586.78	1.71 p. ct.

Which results, the Commissioner says, commend themselves to his judgment.

KENTUCKY EXPERIMENTS.

The Kentucky experiments were not by any means so satisfactory. The difficulty is being attributed to the faulty adjustment of the instruments under trial.

The total product measured at one of the distilleries was 54,704 gallons proof spirits by the meter, and 46,376 gallons by the gauger; difference, 8,328 gallons, or 17.95 per cent. The product measured at the second distillery was 11,856 gallons by the meter, and 9,695 gallons by the gauger; difference, 2,161 gallons, or 21.25 per cent. At the third distillery the total product measured by the meter was 98,427 gallons, and by the gauger 91,963 gallons; difference, 4,484 gallons, or 4.77 per cent.

The Commissioner states his conclusions to be—

1. That some device of the metre kind is very desirable.

2. That not one of the metres presented and tested can be relied upon for determining, without other aids the amount of the product of a still accessable for tax.

3. That as an aid in ascertaining the taxable product of a distillery, and as a detective of collusion between dishonest distillers and corrupt officers upon their premises, a metre properly performing its duties would render valuable service to the government.

4. That Mr. Tice's "sample metre," which is at once the simplest and cheapest device yet tested, has proved of the purpose for which it was adopted in an important degree, and, somewhat improved, and made in part of better metal should be continued in use.

5 That tests of new metres should be made from time to time as they are presented.

6. That when a metre shall be found which is evidently superior to all others, it should be owned by the Government, and its use supersede that of all others.

He says that with slight modifications he should entertain great confidence in the use of the Tice instrument as a detective; but he declines to commit himself fully, in view of the unfavorable results from the Kentucky tests, notwithstanding the favorable opinion Gen. Rollins expressed in his report.

He recommends no additional legislation on the subjects of metres, but asks for authority to purchase such number of saccharometers and gauger's instruments as may be necessary to provide each storekeeper and gauger therewith. His letter concludes with the following paragraphs:

"I have before me a large number of papers relating to the adoption, manufacture, price, delivery, attachment, use and abuse of the Tice meters, which it was my intention to communicate with this report, but which I will hold to prevent it from extending to an inordinate length. Some of those papers are in the form of depositions taken before notaries; others are letters from the contractor explaining why meters were not more promptly and generally attached, and laying the blame at the doors of the distillers and internal revenue officers; while a third class consists of letters from attorneys-at-law, who have either been retained or asked to be retained in cases of meter litigation, now possible or probable.

"I am persuaded that while the communication of these voluminous papers would throw no additional light on the subject of inquiry, many of them would tend to overload and obscure it, and hence I withhold them all. If requested, however, any or all of them shall be promptly reported."

I have taken pains in this statement to adhere clearly to the text of the printed report, which makes a volume of over one hundred and fifty pages.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To this question, however, as to all important questions, there are two sides. I had a conversation last evening regarding this report with a prominent attorney of the leading distillers of Kentucky, who assures me that the entire report is one-sided, and is, to a great extent, a whitewashing operation. He says that important testimony bearing on the [illegible] has been intentionally left out, and that this fact will be developed more fully in a few days by substantial evidence.

It seems to me that the communication of the Commissioner has been very carefully written, and that it avoids what might be called either positive endorsement or positive condemnation of the Tice metres.

It is probable that the Commissioner will have further communications to make on the subject shortly. Whether this report, prepared by Mr. Gallagher, under direction of the Commissioner, is a whitewashing document, as the opponents of the metre assert, can only be determined by the evidence which may be produced in the future. It is proper to state that M

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1870.

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SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The cut-worm has greatly injured the corn in Kenton county.

Blue grass five feet three inches in length is being exhibited in Carlisle.

Ten acres of land, outside the city limits of Carlisle, sold, on Saturday last, for $150 per acre.

Mr. Vincent Shinkle, of Kenton, is spoken of as a Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District.

R. H. Davis, a young man of Stanford, was found drowned in the pond on the Seminary grounds. Suicide.

The Democrats of Mt. Sterling elected their whole ticket on Monday. The negroes voted solid for the Radicals.

It is stated that a young man named Charles Jones killed Joseph Pittman in Danville on Monday night and then escaped.

W. T. Zider, of Harrison, sold to Thos. McClintock, of Bourbon county, 32 stock mules, for which he received $3,000.

The new Odd Fellows' Hall in Stanford was dedicated last Friday. An address was delivered by M. J. Durham, of Danville.

Mr. George J. Rowland, a prominent citizen of Henry county, died at his residence near Pleasureville, on Saturday last, at eight o'clock a. m.

Peter Straub, Jr., a youth of fifty pounds, who resides in Stanford, fell from the top of a tree in Court square on Friday of last week and escaped uninjured.

The ladies of Woodford hold a strawberry festival in Versailles on Wednesday next, in aid of the fund for the Confederate monument in the cemetery at that place.

Henry Frank, a German butcher in the employ of Mr. B. F. Devers, of Carlisle, decamped on Monday last, taking with him an amount of money belonging to his employer.

The body of a negro child in a cheese box was found under a building in Winchester on Monday last. The child had died a natural death, but the father was too lazy to bury it.

The saddlery establishment belonging to Mr. Martin Grimes, at Poplar Plains, was fired by an incendiary on Friday night last, and the building and all its contents destroyed.

A locust tree in the yard of Peter Crouts, at Alexandria, was struck by lightning on Wednesday and several of the children of Mr. C., who were under it, were considerably injured by the shock.

The Greenville Republican says: "Mrs. Willis Loving, aged 67 years, attacked and killed, a few days since, a large red fox, in her own hen-house, by beating it over the head with the door-pin. One of the old-time, resolute women that."

The Lexington Statesman says barley harvest has commenced, and the prospect is good for a full yield. Corn, wheat, oats and hemp all look well. Potatoes are doing first rate, and more than one man is to be found that he has young potatoes as large as hen eggs.

James Curry, a bricklayer of Eminence, has for more than a year been suffering from frequent and at times almost ungovernable longings for certain articles of food until a few days ago, when he placed himself under the care of Dr. J. M. Trood, under whose treatment he has been enabled to get clear of his tormentor, which proved to be about twenty-five feet of tape worms.

Yesterday's Evansville Journal says: "Mr. Robert Boyd, of this city, who has just returned from the neighborhood of Hawesville, Ky., reports that a couple of negro women, taking off-nse at the punishment of their children by a teacher, also colored, revenged themselves on him by joining their forces and giving him a severe beating. The women were arrested and fined one cent and costs and imprisoned three days.

Hon. James Dudley, of Lexington, has been confined to his bed some weeks by sickness, and it is now announced that there is no hope of his recovery, as he is gradually, slowly passing away. Gen. Dudley is now in his 91th year. He came to Kentucky in 1786. Sixty years ago he was baptized into the Baptist church. He is, therefore, not only a very old man, but one of the old citizens of Kentucky, and, perhaps, the oldest member of the Baptist church in the State. He has been honored by his countrymen and by his church with positions of influence.

William S. Munson, formerly a clerk in the Hawkins House, in Covington, committed a suicide on Friday last by jumping into the Licking river, near Berry's Station, on the Kentucky Central railroad. He visited Cincinnati about ten days ago, and while there was, according to his statement, robbed of all his money, though it is believed he lost it in a different manner. The day before he committed suicide he was heard to say that he was poor man had better be in h—ll than in this world." When found his hands were tightly clenched around a large stone at the bottom of the river.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says: "The property stolen from the postoffice by Benton, the burglar, was recovered on Monday last, he volunteering to show where he had deposited it on the night of the robbery. It was concealed under a rock near the path leading to the cemetery, was in good condition, and consisted of private notes amounting to near $4,000, besides other papers and pension certificates. Benton waived an examining trial, and was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 by Justice Gwin and Judge Major, which being unable to give he was committed to jail to answer."

The Flemingsburg Democrat says: "We learn that parties have been in this county from the Underwood neighborhood, professing to have bench warrents for the arrest of the persons concerned in the shooting of the horse-thief Hyatt, and threatening to take them to Rowan for trial for that offence. There has been no court either in Carter or Rowan since the shooting which could issue a bench warrant, and the pretended authority for the arrest of the Fleming-county citizens is a villainous fraud, no doubt intended by the Underwood brigands for the purpose of getting the men, who so justly dealt with one of their number, away from their homes, that they may shoot them or otherwise outrage them."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Yellow fever is reported in New Orleans.

Troops have all been withdrawn from Vicksburg.

Oil has been struck in Lincoln county, Texas.

The sale of whisky is prohibited in Carrollton, Miss.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has commenced the construction of a commodious depot at Chattanooga.

Three hundred Chinese laborers passed Vicksburg on Monday going up White river for distribution among the planters.

The corner-stone of the first Jewish synagogue in Texas was laid in Galveston on Thursday, by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

Jonas D. Hover, ex-marshal of the District of Columbia, who died in Washington Saturday, was enraged in merchandising in Richmond in 1844.

Colonel Egbert, formerly chief of police of Richmond by military appointment, has received an appointment in the secret service of the Treasury Department.

It is understood that the committee appointed by the Memphis General Council to consider the subject will report in favor of a subscription of $250,000 to General Forrest's road.

The Richmond Relief Convention was an absolute failure. Excluding members of the Legislature, who went there merely as lookers-on, there were not ten delegates present at the organization.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the 12th, 16th, 19th and 48th Mississippi regiments of infantry, which composed Harris' brigade at the close of the war, was held in Vicksburg on Wednesday.

At a meeting held recently in Gallatin, Mo., to make arrangements for a soldiers' reunion on the 4th of July it was agreed to have a general celebration, open to all citizens irrespective of past political affiliations.

General J. T. Wilder left Chattanooga on Tuesday night for Cincinnati to investigate the new mode of puddling iron now used in one of the rolling-mills there with a view to its adoption, if found available, at his own mill.

The act defining the duties of the Commissioner of Immigration just passed the Mississippi Legislature allows a salary of $2,500 and $1,000 traveling expenses. As the Commissioner does nothing but by instruction of the Governor he may be termed the Governor's immigration clerk.

A mad dog passed through Warrenton, Va., a few days since, and bit several other dogs, whereupon the Mayor of that town issued his proclamation ordering the immediate destruction of every animal of the canine species which has the temerity to make its appearance on the streets without a muzzle.

One hundred and twenty-one dollars were rooted up a few days ago in a pig-pen near Sparta, Buchanan county, Mo., which proved to be the property of Samuel Gann, who buried it during the war. He thus invested about $2,200 in gold, and is still out about $700, of which he has forgotten the locality.

There has been quite a muss among the colored members of the Texas Legislature because the use of the hall was given for a grand State ball at the capitol on the 3d of June, which the sable law-makers were not invited to attend. When they found out that they were excluded they made a strong effort to repeal the permission, but failed.

In Bedford county, Va., on Friday last a negro named Ned Ogden entered the residence of a gentleman, whose name we have not learned, and made some demand upon him with which he refused to comply, when the negro struck him with a club. The gentleman seized a shotgun and shot the negro in the abdomen, producing a wound from which he died that night.

An important case to pre-emptors of railroad land was decided in the Circuit Court at Springfield, Mo., last week. James Bray brought an ejectment suit against R. J. Ragsdall, who had a railroad pre-emption. Judge Geiger decided that railroad pre-emptions are subject to sale under pre-emption. It is the first case involving this principle, and may be of interest to pre-emptors.

The house of R. W. Phillips & Co., of Macon, Miss., was entered on Thursday night last by boring the shutter of a back window, the safe opened and $9,816 abstracted, about half of it being gold. A pistol belonging to the junior proprietor and a gold watch placed there by the burglars were also taken, and, strange to say, in a comfortable amount of money in the shelves of the safe was untouched. There were no marks of violence about the safe, the lock apparently having been easily opened.

A correspondent furnishes the Knoxville (Tenn.) News and Herald with the following piece of natural history: "One day last week James M. Laymance and his son were making rails of a large Spanish oak, about four feet through; when opening the butt cut a toad frog was found in the heart of the log, and about five feet from the stump end. A perfect bed was formed in the log where the frog lay, but there was no hollow, wind shake or worm-hole in the log, which was perfectly sound and very hard."

RICHARD BUSTEED, the United States District Judge in Alabama, is again in hot water—though, unfortunately, the water is not hot enough to scald him fatally.

MR. CHASE occupies a very curious position. Two parties claim him—the slow Republicans and the fast Democracy. Yet each admits that his election by either would destroy both. If the Democrats take him that is the practical abandonment of organized Democracy. If the Republicans take him that is the destruction of organized Radicalism. His election would really overthrow all parties and organize new ones.

The Death of Charles Dickens.

Side by side with WALTER SCOTT, the best loved story-teller who ever held the magic wand, and since the death of GOETHE the most eminent man of letters who has flourished in Europe, is dead. CHARLES DICKENS, with the harness on his back, was struck down by paralysis in London at fifteen minutes after six o'clock last Thursday evening. It is safe to declare that no man who wrote the Anglo-Saxon tongue, except the good Sir WALTER, contributed in his time so much enjoyment to the rich and poor, to the young and old; and it may be said of him, as the sturdiest of the moralists of Britain said of the greatest of English players, but with still truer and more sounding emphasis, "his death hath eclipsed the gaiety of nations and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure."

DICKENS IS DEAD. That is the word that passes from lip to lip in a vacant, tremulous, half-incredulous way. DICKENS IS DEAD. People scarce believe it. It sounds like a dream dreamed when the sense is half awake. Standing as it were upon the shore of life, and quite aghast at the sudden and unexpected tidings that are flashed across the sea, the mind, unable to realize the truth and force of the idea, is thrown back among a multitude of ghostly forms that rise from out the waves and press around with countenances marvelously vivid and unlike. What a fantastic mob of shadows, familiar and grotesque! What a world of specters, grim and bright, sunny and sorrowful, noble and sordid, beautiful and degraded, droll, odd and touching, pompous and pathetic; the saints, the fairies and the goblins, the brownies and the satyrs of the modern English hearth-hold and wood-side! Is there anybody that does not know them all? Is there anybody who, looking now out into the mist, does not recognize the face of every one? The respectable Mr. PICKWICK and his excellent friends the WELLERS, uncle and nephew; poor little wan-faced OLIVER TWIST and his admirable young comrade, the Artful Dodger; the awful RALPH NICKLEBY; the virtuous Miss PETOWKER; the bountiful Mr. LILLIVICK, and the inestimable Infant Phenomenon; the Marchioness and Mr. RICHARD SWIVELLER, bless them! and the good PEGOTTY and Aunt BETSY TROTWOOD, GOD bless them, too! Then the dirty, the delightful, MICAWBER, the patient JOE GARGERY, the prodigious HONEYTHUNDER and the noble CRISPARKLE. JOE in the straw of Mr. GEORGE'S shooting-gallery, PAUL DOMBEY in that sun-rippled chamber, Lady DEDLOCK at the Temple Gate, SCROOGE and MARLEY'S ghost and the Chimes and the Crickets. Alas, for human life and fancy! All of them troop out of their lurking places now and gather about the bier of "BOZ," and the worst of them, with the best, must be touched by the sight, as a less sensitive world of men and women are touched by the thought that he is dead.

Is not each of us sad to-day? Could any man have died who has left us such an unpaid debt of multiplied kindnesses, such unrequited heaps of charity? But yesterday the great Mr. PEABODY was taken hence with fitting and well-deserved pomp. Mr. PEABODY did a deal for his fellow-men. But Mr. PEABODY, noble and rich as he was, could carry nothing with him that he left behind, and he had run his course. Mr. DICKENS takes away the enchanted rod "on which the fairy fabric leaned." He had not run his course; and he was but just begun to receive the full awards of his genius. He had buried THACKERAY, his only peer, and had outlived the mistakes of his early manhood and the popular misconception of his character. His visit to America had wiped off the silly old score of long ago. The revelations which came to light concerning a certain domestic transaction, on account of which he had been made to suffer much unmerited abuse, had shown him before all men to be possessed of a nature at once delicate and generous. He had commenced, with uncommon freshness and promise, a new novel after many years of rest. He was not yet sixty, the mid-afternoon of an Englishman's life, and had every reason to hope for a career of renewed usefulness and happiness. It is ordered otherwise. In the middle of the stream, with the green banks sunny on either hand, and the summer sea singing the old, sweet song, comes the call of the Master. "The old, old fashion," wrote the hand that is cold, "the fashion that came in with our first garments, and will last unchanged until the race of life is over, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll, the old, old fashion,—Death!"

The leading events in the life of Mr. DICKENS have been recently made fresh in the public mind through the innumerable biographies produced on the occasion of his reappearance with "The Mystery of EDWIN DROOD." But, as matter of current record, we refer the reader to the sketch printed elsewhere in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL. In a notice, such as this, the character of the man, the order of his genius, and the import of his death, rather than the details of his career, claim our attention. "By the grave of a man like this," he wrote of his friend THACKERAY, "we do not ask what he did—for that we shall not forget—but what he was!"

Certainly the death of no man not holding power or sovereignty over the material interests of men could startle the world as it will be startled by the death of this great story-teller. Many thousands of readers who are at this moment more immediately under his influence will experience a painful sense of positive and direct personal loss; but the mass of readers, the high-bred, the middle classes and the humble, will peruse the cable dispatches with but a dim and vague conception of their meaning until reflection and recollection gather them into the shadow of a deep and lasting regret. It was the rare quality of the genius of CHARLES DICKENS that, like the genius of SHAKESPEARE and BURNS and WALTER SCOTT, it was universal no less than original. The genius of THACKERAY seldom ventured out of the best circles. He wrote for people of culture. The genius of CHARLOTTE BRONTE was intense, but narrow. She, too, wrote for a class. The genius of DICKENS—less trained than the one and by nature less artistic than the other—violating all laws and defying all precedents—combined the sensitive and the robustious in degree so remarkable that it won all hearts. It made its way as surely in the great houses of Mayfair as in the shops and alleys of the Strand. It was equally admired by the patricians and by the people of England; and, though English in every particle and dealing only with English life, it so overflowed with the poetry of human nature that it impressed itself with hardly less force upon the imagination of a race of men which has but an obscure notion of the sources from which it drew its inspirations and shaped its creations. The writings of CHARLES DICKENS are read with as sincere delight in Fifth avenue as in Pall Mall; in Texas as in Temple Bar; in Kentucky as in Devonshire. They are read by grandfathers and their grandchildren, by indolent pleasure-seekers and earnest men of business, by women and girls and boys. "I know one little girl," said THACKERAY, "who, when she is happy, reads Nicholas Nickleby; when she is unhappy, reads Nicholas Nickleby; when she is tired, reads Nicholas Nickleby; when she has nothing to do, reads Nicholas Nickleby, and when she has finished the book reads Nicholas Nickleby over again." How many of us are there not, who may say the like, not only of Nicholas Nickleby, but of half a score of its fellows we like as well or better? Was ever a nobler poor man's canticle said or sung than the Chimes? Was ever a more gracious, a more loving charity sermon listened to than the Christmas Carol? Was ever a sweeter or truer household fairy tale told by the fireside than the Cricket on the Hearth? What a store of gentle pity and tender fancies and ringing laughter abounds in them all; what a brown and genial philosophy; what summer idyls and holiday cheer; what fair and beautiful and comic images that bring out the contrasts of human nature and make us wiser and better for being kind and tolerant one to another!

The hand that held the magic has dropped the wand. The heart that overflowed with such noble sympathies and healthy enjoyment is cold forever. A rare procession will follow to the grave not alone the visible but the invisible, and a wonderful troop will guard it through the watches of the day and night, more constant than the stars, less perishable than the grass and flowers. If they should lay him in the gloomy Poet's Corner of the grand old Abbey, by the side of those who in song were famous centuries ago, and to whom English letters owe so much, he will not be least among the worthies, nor be watched with less vigilance and love. Or if they place him in Kensal Green, near Hood and LAMB, they will still follow him, those spirits of his fancy, telling the world, from year to year, how great he was, and how sacredly they keep his memory and his fame. Wherever he is laid the world will not forget him. If it could, those spirits would not permit, for they are themselves as much a part of the catalogue of British heroes and heroines as FALSTAFF and good Queen BESS, as sweet ANN PAGE and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, as Dr. PRIMROSE and SAMUEL JOHNSON, and all the rest, the pride and the glory of England, who look out from her castles and her manors upon mankind and point to the greatness of Albion in lines of Anglo-Saxon poetry and song, not less than deeds of Anglo-Saxon valor, integrity, and science.

It is impossible to write as the heart would write. The shadows grow thick and importunate, bringing back old joys and hopes and griefs and disappointments and tears and longings. The mortality of life, the futility of all effort, become painfully distinct, associated somehow with the memory of CHARLES DICKENS and his characters. We lay the pen aside. It can do justice neither to the genius of the dead nor the sorrow of the living. It can make but a poor dumb show of words that do not half the tribute which is paid by the unconscious rose and reedy thistle, the silent sunshine and the idle stream.

The Betrayed Princess.

In her note to the New York Herald the Princess EDITHA GILBERT MONTEZ, daughter of the King of Belgium and LOLA MONTEZ, or of LOLA MONTEZ and the King of Bavaria, it seems to be uncertain which, admits that her lecture at Steinway Hall last week was a failure. But she declares that it was not her fault. "I issued my advertisement," she says, "which stated that I would lecture on the 'Equality of Women,' and the wrongs of my distinguished mother, LOLA MONTEZ, and in all probability if I had been left to myself I should unquestionably have proven to my audience that I had not ascended the rostrum for the mere purpose of gaining notoriety, but that I had appeared in public for the purpose of delivering the lecture as announced by the press on a subject of great interest." Her desire to vindicate the wrongs of her mother was certainly a very laudable one, but she went about the work of vindication in the wrong way. Her first mistake was in forming a determination to "ascend the rostrum" for any purpose whatever, and the next was in ascending the thing under the patronage of Mrs. S. and Mrs. P., who seem to have deserted her most shamefully as soon as they found that by taking their advice she had made a fool of herself.

Hear with what more than school-girl simplicity the deserted young creature describes what she wanted to do, and what her false friends persuaded her to do:

> It was my desire to appear in my own attire, and not in a masculine garb. I had intended to wear a long black silk dress, with scopes of the same material, but I was overruled by two of the leading members of Sororis, who counseled me to appear in a gorgeous attire, and, considering their age and experience, I complied with their wishes. For fully fifteen minutes I conversed with Mrs. S. and Mrs. P. before going upon the stage, and not a word of displeasure against my style of attire fell upon my ear. On the contrary, Mrs. P. called me "a glorious creature," and Mrs. S. told me not to stand like a stick upon the rostrum, but to walk to and fro, thereby giving a graceful flow to my train. I made my appearance at seven minutes past eight o'clock, and not at half-past eight, as was stated. After speaking some three minutes I was told—by, almost hissed—to leave the stand. Receiving such unmerited treatment at the hands of one who promised to aid me, in a natural consequence, lost what little presence of mind I had and gave vent to a regular "mad fright." May I not blame others as well as myself for this?

Yes, dearest EDITHA, even if you are not a princess you may blame others for the failure quite as much as yourself. A characteristic desire of Mrs. S. and Mrs. P. to appear upon the rostrum and in the newspapers as the guide, philosopher and friend of a young woman calling herself a princess was really the fruit of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste brought you all your woe. If they had been truly your friends they would have advised you to abandon the unworthy thought of disclaiming old Mr. and Mrs. GILBERT as your parents and to go immediately and seek an honest living as a laundress or as a chambermaid, shunning with all your might that haunt of ambitious fools, "the lecture field."

"I did intend and was advised," says the unhappy young woman, "to lecture on my mother alone—a subject with which I am perfectly conversant—but I was driven into the woman question, and on that I failed." As she might have expected. All women and all men fail on that subject. And the person, male or female, who advises a young girl, or an old girl, to make "a glorious creature of herself" with trailing silks and fluttering ribbons and appear in public as a lecturer on women's rights, or anything else, should be, in the words of the fiery CASTELAR, consigned to that hell which history keeps in her bosom for the punishment of all such crimes against humanity.

Mrs. CADY STANTON and Mrs. P., whoever Mrs. P. is—and it is not difficult to guess—got this woman into an exceedingly awkward scrape in their efforts to secure themselves additional notoriety, and they owed it to her and to themselves to stand by her to the last. But this they have not done. Having found her to be a failure, if not a fraud, they at once dropped her like a hot potato, leaving her to fight it out with the press and the public unaided and alone. It is hardly worth while to beg Mrs. S. and Mrs. P. to be ashamed of themselves. They wouldn't do it if it was the dying request of their own mothers.

Twenty-one Methods of Robbery.

There are now pending before Congress two hundred and thirty bills granting land to different corporations and for different purposes. These bills are classed by a Washington correspondent under twenty-one different heads, the whole highly indicative of the progress which land grabbing is making, from a fine art to the higher standard of a science. They are as follows:

1. New grants, asking for from six to forty sections per mile of track, with the prospect of a rise in the demand to fifty or sixty sections, of 640 acres each, per mile of track, as Congress grows more indulgent.

2. Extending the time on old grants, so as to enable the march of population to surround the lands granted, and bring up the price to a point which will enable the company to build the road out of the grant without calling in outside capital.

3. Reviving extinct grants which have lapsed because the jobbers had no money and could not build the road without.

4. "Buttering" former grants, as in the case of the Northern Pacific, which, finding that some of the sections it expected to have got have been taken up by actual settlers, gets Congress to give it as many new sections somewhere else as it thought it was going to have.

5. Explaining old grants into new ones, as in the case of the Central Branch Union Pacific, which runs from Atchison one hundred miles west to nowhere, the object of the explanation being to satisfy the stockholders that a railroad running nowhere shall have its land just as if it run somewhere.

6. Granting lands in the Western States in aid of railroads in Eastern States, as, for instance, a million acres in Montana to build a road in Massachusetts—a very happy idea that, showing remarkable ingenuity; as the apostle enjoins, "Not each one his own, but every man another's wealth."

7. Southern grants of, say ten sections per mile, in such manner that, if the land can be found down South, well; if not, take it where it can be found.

8. Manorial grants for establishing a local aristocracy in localities where first-class gentlemen are greatly needed to exert a missionary influence; one of these grants, the Florida Archipelago, to a canal company, and another presents a huge county in Louisiana to a railroad company.

9. Granting rights of way only, which never pass because they have no money in them.

10. Agreeing that the Government will run the road if the company, after selling its lands, cannot make it pay.

11. Granting lands already sold, with a proviso that, on finding them sold, the Government will pay out of the Treasury $1 25 per acre for every acre intended to be granted. This is a money demand instantly, and very ingenious.

12. Granting the proceeds of the sale of land, the Government having the trouble and expense of selling, and the railroads being relieved of all risk and trouble, except to receive the cash.

13. Paying railroads out of the Treasury for widening their gauge, say 50,000 acres of land, or the proceeds, for twenty miles of track widened. This is very smart!

14. Enabling grantees, who cannot raise the money necessary to get title to their grants, to mortgage them in advance of getting title, so as to raise the money to buy them with—a capital idea for those who have no other capital but ideas.

15. Swindling the Indians, by providing that railroad companies may buy the land of the Indians direct, without the interposition of Government officers.

16. Confiscating Indian reservations by granting to railroad companies lands which have been set apart for the Indians, on the pretense that the Indians have waived their claims and are anxious to sell.

17. Expanding former grants, as where a company in its modesty only asked ten sections, and now having built the road and finding it costs more than it might have cost, they ask to have their grant "made equal to that of the Northern Pacific."

18. Grants of land between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras, to aid in building the levees of the Mississippi, an object which, like the poor, "we have always with us."

19. For building wagon roads, so many sections a standard that a two-wheeled conveyance carrying a boy can be driven over it without upsetting, if one man travels on each side of the conveyance, holding down the shafts with a stout rope.

20. For siding canals, building ditches for irrigation, and so on.

21. For special services, as, for instance, to one man who found a spring in a desert; to another who explored a canon; to a third who found a mine.

Whittemore Again.

Unless the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press are exceptions, there is not a Radical newspaper in all the country—certainly not one with any pretensions to decency—that favors the readmission of the rascal WHITTEMORE to the seat from which he was expelled, and to which he has been re elected by the negroes of his district. The newspapers everywhere, and of whatever party, declare that to readmit him will be a disgrace to Congress and an insult to the nation. Mr. S. P. SHEPPARD, of the firm of MOSES, SHEPPARD & Co., dry-goods merchants, of Boston, denounces WHITTEMORE as a common thief. During the race for Congress he wrote a letter to T. C. DUNN, WHITTEMORE'S opponent, from which the following is an extract:

> I have had a long talk with W. F. Shaw, the man from whom WHITTEMORE stole money. He was in Mr. SHAW'S employ, and took the money at different times in stock, which he sold. His pecuniations extended over quite a space of time, amounting in the aggregate to some $5,000. This amount was ascertained, but whether more was taken is not known. SHAW has a writing of Mr. WHITTEMORE, acknowledging the theft and promising to restore the amount as soon as he could. Up to this time he has nodged anything. SHAW is now quite friendly to WHITTEMORE, and you will see it is for his interest to have him in Congress.

The character of the wretch is well known to the majority in Congress, and if they have a spark of self-respect left among them, they will spurn him from the door of the House as they would the meanest of dogs.

☞ The Chicago Evening Post throws this epigram at the Chicago Times:

> No wonder the scribes of the Times, in a glow,
> Denounce Jesus from their virulent pen;
> 'Tis mixing religion with politics so,
> For they never mix ANY with theirs!

It should be said in justice to the Times that the chief reason why it doesn't mix religion with things is because there is no religion to be had in the city, and to carry it there from abroad would be like putting a parcel of snow-flakes into a red-hot stove.

☞ A preacher in Minnesota has nine appointments, which he visits every two weeks, traveling fifty miles by rail, sixty by wagon and sixty on foot. Last year his nine churches paid him $309 60. He may possibly save a few souls on that circuit, but he will find when he has done it that the game is not worth the candle.

☞ "Who discovered America?" asks a California paper. It used to be said that it was discovered by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, but since it has been brought into such contempt by the Radical party the friends of COLUMBUS are not inclined to admit that he had anything to do with it.

☞ Is there no way to stop it? We mean this way the press reporter at Paris has of telegraphing us day after day, from one week's end to another, that they've got the small-pox in that city. If he intends to take it himself let him "leave his damnable faces and begin."

☞ It turns out that the frightful slaughter of eight thousand Jews the other day, by the Christians of Roumania, during which three hundred Israelites were butchered in cold blood, was merely an ordinary election riot, in which nobody was killed nor badly hurt.

☞ A negro fell from the third-story window of a hotel in Chicago the other day and escaped unhurt. The Coroner of the county has brought suit against him for fraudulently preventing an inquest.

☞ A Detroit paper describes a cowbell recently dug up there, which is supposed to be a relic of WILLIAM PENN. It would be more reasonable to suppose that it is merely the relic of a sowpen.

☞ An exchange says "the Indian policy of the Government has always been pacific." That is to say, it has always been the policy of the Government to drive the Indians into the Pacific.

☞ The Detroit Free Press says "all kinds of rascality seem to help the Radical party." They do help it immensely; but the Radical party helps all kinds of rascality a great deal more.

CITY ITEMS.

A Most Delightful Dessert

may be found in the new article of food, Sea Moss Farine, which can be purchased for twenty-five cents a package, that will produce sixteen quarts of most excellent blanc mange, or a proportionate quantity of custards, light puddings, farina creams, sauces, gruels, Charlotte Russe, &c. This seems almost incredible, but it is vouched for by ladies of the highest respectability, who append their names to their statements. The company state at least fifty delicious dishes can be made from the Sea Moss Farine, and give in their circular the recipes for many of them. We consider Mr. Rand's discovery a highly important one for the millions, and, indeed, for all classes of society in these stringent times.

Buyers of Real Estate

should not fail to make a personal examination of the Main-street property to be sold Monday, June 13. Plats ready for distribution. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ A rare chance is offered to enter a well-established and strictly cash business in a flourishing section of the country. Apply to Hastings & Lewis, 160 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Purge out the Morbid Humors of the Blood

by a dose or two of AYER'S Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Bluegrass Regiment (Ky. Cav.)]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

☞ West Main-street lots at auction Monday, June 13, at 4 o'clock. Advertisement in auction column. Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Winternmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Ladies and children, attention. For a variety of buttons and charms call on D. CORT, next door to National shoe store, on Market, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Look out for the big boot.

The Latest Improvements

in the American House, Boston, leave little to be wished for by those who travel under the roof of this leading hotel. Everything fresh and nice; all improvements added, and the unequaled management of the past continued.

To the Rescue, Ho!

Gentlemen and ladies, who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and unctuous hair dressings, are invited to try Dolson's Magic discovery, Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

jel eod3

How to Look Young—Sixteen.

Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no splinter sisters when these articles are around.

jel eod & w cow lm

HUGH BARCLAY, Jr.,
BANKER,
Russellville, Ky.

Special attention given to collections.

☞ Louisville correspondent, Citizens' Bank. my30d eodolm

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor,

is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, and a fit guaranteed without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at J. H. MONTGOMERY'S,

No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. jl-Seodtf

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Flagan, 114 Third street. my29 d30

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dtf.

JOHN SHUPT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.,
Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin.
Thos. Shuptrine, Jno. Schwartz, C. Pranta, F. Jannon, C. Brockenbrough. jal 6m

TOBACCO.

THE undersigned, proprietors of the different Tobacco Warehouses in this city, agree, from and after this date, to abandon the custom of paying for tobacco, either directly or indirectly, to any railroad depot agent or any wharf-boat owner or employe, or any one else, for any tobacco shipped to or procured for us. We also agree to discharge, from this date, all agents except one to each warehouse to operate up the Kentucky river region.

Glover, White & Co.	Say & Co.
Ronald, Bro. & Co.	J. S. Pearce & Co.
Yager & Co.	Spratt & Co.

Louisville, June 1, 1870.—d10

DIED.

JEFFERSON—Suddenly, at 1N o'clock P. M., June 10, 1870, of cholera infantum, LEWIS EDWARD, infant son of Henry T. and Julia A. Jefferson, aged 5 months and 12 days.

God giveth, God taketh away, and one more bright and beautiful little angel is added to the heavenly throng.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

DOUGLASS—On Thursday, June 9, 1870, at 10 o'clock P. M., MISS VIOLA V. DOUGLASS, aged 25 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 1454 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Chestnut streets, this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMPBELL—On the 10th inst., at the residence of his mother, Mrs. R. C. Campbell, No. 209 Caston avenue, ANDREW LEE CAMPBELL, in the 21st year of his age, of consumption.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Episcopal Church, on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Frankfort and Lexington papers please copy. *

IN MEMORIAM.

GENERAL UNION TICKET OFFICE OF THE S. G. J. AND G. R. R. R., SUB CAMP AND CONGRESS STS., LOUISVILLE, KY., June 4, 1870.

At a meeting held this day by the General Southern Passenger Agents at Colonel Ed. Crossman's, it was, on motion of Mr. Holmes, resolved that Major R. F. Coudrey, of the Illinois Central Railroad, be invited to act as chairman, and that Mr. Ed. Coleman, of the Kyle Railway, Secretary, which was done by acclamation. The Chair then appointed a committee of three, consisting of Col. J. H. Wing, Ed. Kyle and E. J. Gay, and Mr. Ed. Coleman, Mr. R. Mc.Juston Mason, of the Great Southern Mail Route, and Col. H. S. Foote, of the Memphis and Louisville Line, for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions expressive of our feelings of regret at the death of our old friend and associate, Mr. C. W. S. Brown, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the sudden and untimely death of C. W. S. Brown, general agent L. and C. Short-line R. R., which occurred in Louisville, on the 1st inst., and it is proper that we expressing our sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Brown his family have sustained the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father, his railroad association a warm and true friend, and his company an able and efficient officer.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sad affliction.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Newspapers papers, and that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased.

R. F. COUDREY, Illinois Central Railroad.
Gen'l Pass. Ag't K. O. J. & G. R. R. R.
D. H. KYLE,
Gen'l Southern Ag't Louisville Line.
JULIUS HAYNES,
Gen'l Southern Ag't Memphis Route.
J. M. WALLINGTON,
Gen'l Southern Ag't Pennsylvania Central R. R.
J. E. HOLMES,
Gen'l Southern Ag't Memphis Route.
W. A. HATHE,
Southern Pass. Ag't Wabash Railway.
WHITEMORE,
Southern Pass. Ag't Bee Line.
GEO. D. BEERS,
Southern Pass. Ag't Iron Mountain R. R.
E. COLEMAN,
Gen'l Union Ticket Ag't K. O. J. & G. R. R.
Ticket Ag't K. O. J. & G. R. R.
E. COLEMAN,

INDISPUTABLE FACTS!

It may be mentioned, without fear of successful contradiction, that the

SIX GREATEST

REMEDIES

Of the Age

Are the following:

1

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Cures Scrofula in all its forms and Chronic Rheumatism.

3

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND

Extract of Wild Cherry

For Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

4

EDWARD WILDER'S

Chill Tonic

For Ague and Fever or Chills and Fever.

5

EDWARD WILDER'S

MOTHER'S

WORM SYRUP

Will expel all Worms from the System.

6

EDWARD WILDER'S

Family Pills!

A Mild yet Searching Purgative.

These are not quack or patent medicines.

They are prepared after approved formulas.

They are compounded of the purest and finest ingredients.

They are indorsed by the Medical Profession.

They are recommended by the Newspapers.

They are praised by the Preachers.

They have been tested in thousands of homes.

They have been analyzed by the first Chemists.

They should be in every family.

All other remedies are secret. Edward Wilder's are open to the investigation of any graduate of medicine.

Use no other. Save health and lengthen life.

For sale by all Dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

215 Main St., Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Clara and Blanche Gottschalk.

The musical talent of the Gottschalk family was not confined to the late pianist. His sisters, the Misses Clara and Blanche, have just returned to this country from abroad, where they have been completing their studies. Miss Clara is a very graceful and pleasing pianist, with a touch almost as sympathetic as that of her lamented brother, and Miss Blanche is a cantatrice of much talent, with a thoroughly cultivated voice. Miss Clara has appeared with flattering success in several concerts in London, and the debut in this country of the two gifted sisters of so popular an artist and composer cannot but be an ovation. In visiting the scenes of their brother's triumphs in New Orleans, Havana and Rio Janeiro, they will doubtless meet with enthusiastic welcomes.

II.

Church and State.

The President, Vice President and Secretary of State send a dispatch the other day to the "Evangelical Alliance" in London signed officially, in which they conveyed their congratulations in view of the coming conference in New York of "eminent divines, learned professors and others from foreign countries and our own," and said that "this is a great pleasure in expressing our interest in that important assemblage of great and good men, our approval of the objects contemplated by it, and the hope that its deliberations may tend to the advancement of civil and religious liberty, and the promotion of peace and good will among men." This is regarded by the Catholics as a leaning towards Church and State, and as an affront to them, inasmuch as no such message was sent to Rome during the assemblage of the Ecumenical Council. The Jews, Unitarians, Quakers, High Church Episcopalians, and other religious denominations that do not agree with the radical teachings of Exeter Hall, are equally displeased with this official recognition of the "Evangelical Alliance."

III.

The Beethoven Centennial.

The musical festival which commences on Monday in New York, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Beethoven, promises to be an unusually grand affair. It will last a week, and consist of ten concerts, beginning Monday evening and ending Saturday afternoon. The programmes have been modeled somewhat on those of the Boston Jubilee, and classical music will predominate. "The entire force of conductors, musicians and singers will participate in the inaugural concert, which is to open with Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, performed by an orchestra of three hundred and fifty, and close with the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' the solo by Madame Parepa Rosa, the chorus by all the choirs and choral societies, and the accompaniment by the entire orchestra, the military bands, the drum corps, and the electric artillery. Among the more attractive numbers of this concert will be the rendition by Madame Parepa-Rosa of the Inflammatus, from 'Stabat Mater,' and the aria, 'Let the Bright Seraphim,' with cornet obligato by Arbuckle. Tuesday afternoon will introduce the operatic element in full force, and in the evening the oratorio of 'The Creation' will be performed. Wednesday afternoon will be taken up with a popular and patriotic programme, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, including all the extraordinary effects of varying, martial music, performed by him in Boston. The oratorio, 'Elijah,' will occupy the evening. Thursday afternoon will be devoted to selections from Beethoven, and the evening principally to selections from opera. Friday afternoon 'The Messiah' will be performed, and the programme for the evening being miscellaneous in character. Saturday afternoon the Festival will close with a concert by five thousand children, and a grand national finale with eight thousand voices, the orchestra, bands, organ, drum corps, and cannon."

OBITUARY.

Charles Dickens.

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England, Feb. 7, 1812. At the close of the war with the United States his father retired on a pension, and removed to London, where he became connected with one of the daily journals as reporter of Parliamentary debates. Charles entered an attorney's office as clerk, but, finding his duties distasteful, and drawn by a natural bias toward literary occupations, he sought and obtained an engagement as a reporter on the Morning Chronicle. This newspaper was then at the height of its popularity, under the management of Mr. John Black, who, recognizing the readiness and ability of the new attache, soon gave him a chance to display his versatility by publishing in the Chronicle the "Sketches of English Life and Character," which were collected and reprinted under the title of "Sketches by Boz," in 1836 and 1837. The freshness and humor of these papers, and perhaps the dramatic power indicated by "The Village Coquettes," a comic opera which Mr. Dickens wrote about that time, attracted the attention of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the publishers, who applied to "Boz" to prepare for them a serial story to be issued in monthly parts. The result was the "Posthumous Memoirs of the Pickwick Club," with illustrations at first from the pencil of Seymour, and, after his death, from that of Hablot K. Browne, "Phiz." Mr. Dickens has given, in a preface to later editions of those famous memoirs, a very interesting account of the conception and growth of the work, which, begun without any very definite plan, remains the most perfect thing of its kind in the English language. The success of the "Pickwick Papers" was immediate and great. Its wit, pathos, and shrewd picturing of English character, high and low, touched the heart and fancy of all classes. The sayings of Sam Weller were quoted by speakers in the House of Parliament and by the ragged *gamins* in the slums of London. "In less than six months from the appearance of the first number of the 'Pickwick Papers' the whole reading public were talking about them—the names of Winkle, Wardle, Weller, Snodgrass, Dodson, and Fogz had become familiar as household terms—and Mr. Dickens was the grand object of interest to the whole tribe of 'Leo-hunters,' male and female, of London. Nay, Pickwick chintzes figured in linen-drapers' windows, and Weller cordurays in breeches-makers' advertisements; Boz cabs might be seen rattling through the streets, and the portrait of the author of 'Pelham' or 'Crichton' was scraped down or pasted over, to make room for that of the new popular favorite, in the omnibuses. This is only to be accounted for on the principle that a fresh vein of humor had been opened; that a new and decidedly original genius had sprung up; and the most cursory reference to preceding English writers of the comic order will show that, in his own peculiar walk, Mr. Dickens was not simply the most distinguished but the first."

The young man who made all this tumult in literary London was twenty-three or four years old. Taking into consideration his youth and surroundings, his sudden fame is without a parallel in the biographies of men of letters. In England it is much easier to have a lord to wake up and find himself famous than it is for a man who has neither rank nor wealth to back his ability—so very much easier that the difference is appalling.

Mr. Dickens was now in the full tide of success. Of course the editor of the priceless Pickwickian manuscripts did not lack for brilliant proposals from the leading London publishers. He accepted from Mr. Bentley the editorship of his Miscellany, in the second number of which, for February, 1837, appeared the first installment of "Oliver Twist." The story, admirably illustrated by George Cruikshank, at once became a favorite, and is still regarded as one of the author's most striking novels. "Oliver Twist," like "Nicholas Nickleby" (which was issued in shilling numbers, uniform with "Pickwick," shortly after the completion of that work), dealt with abuses and cruelties which pertained to certain public institutions, and was happily instrumental in repealing laws that sanctioned gross injustice. It is noticeable that in most of his novels Mr. Dickens has battled with some covert wrong against society, and, while adding to literature a crowd of imperishable creations, has taught us the deepest lessons of human love and charity. Mr. Dickens, in 1840, undertook the production of a series of tales in weekly numbers, under the general title of "Master Humphrey's Clock." It was in this series that "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" were first given to the world. While "Master Humphrey's Clock" was still running, Mr. Dickens edited the "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," the celebrated clown.

On finishing "Master Humphrey's Clock" Mr. Dickens sailed from England for the United States, to gather material for a volume upon the men and manners of the New World. Returning to England, he published "American Notes for General Circulation" in 1842. Having outgrown many of the follies which were indeed fair objects for any man's satire, he took back with them, on the protests which these bright crisp "Notes" drew from American readers. The same keen eye that discovered Mr. Pecksniff in England could not easily keep itself shut while Mr. Dickens was making his memorable tour through the Northern and Southern States. The absurdity and wrong he saw among us he treated in the same spirit with which he had treated the sins and shams of his own people—writing of New York or Boston as he would have written of London, or Dublin, or Paris, if the same opportunity had arisen. But the "American Notes" were not, at the period of their issue, considered pleasant reading. Possibly it was a saving suspicion on our own part that we were not entirely faultless as a people that rendered us so sensitive in the year of grace 1842.

"Martin Chuzzlewit" appeared in numbers in 1844, and in the summer of that year the author visited Italy. He returned home after an absence of several months, to assist in founding a cheap daily newspaper of liberal politics. Having organized a large literary staff, and enlisted the services of many of the ablest writers of the day, he issued in January, 1846, the first number of the Daily News, and its editor-in-chief, and contributing to its columns the results of his Italian journey, subsequently reprinted in book-form as "Pictures from Italy." The Daily News well under way, Mr. Dickens retired from the editorial management in order to devote himself to pursuits more congenial and important.

It was in 1843 that he gave us the first of his inimitable Christmas books, "A Christmas Carol;" the second, "The Chimes," in 1845, and the third, "The Cricket on the Hearth," in 1846. To this catalogue the reader can add the title of many a charming holiday volume, wholly or in part from Mr. Dickens' pen. It has been pleasantly said that Christmas in England owes more to Dickens and indirectly to Scott—J. Fenimore Cooper—than to any other source to Charles Dickens—that it is his good heart which beats in England's bosom at Christmas time.

In 1847-8 Mr. Dickens published "Dombey and Son;" in 1849-50, "David Copperfield;" "Bleak House" in 1853; "Hard Times" in 1854; and "Little Dorrit" in 1856. In 1850 Mr. Dickens started Household Words, a weekly miscellany of popular literature, which he conducted until 1859, when, in consequence of a misunderstanding that had arisen between him and his publishers, he discontinued the journal, and in its place established All the Year Round, which he was editing at the time of his death. "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Uncommercial Papers" and "Great Expectations," first appeared in the pages of All the Year Round.

In 1864 Mr. Dickens published "Our Mutual Friend," in the old, familiar green covers that have been dear to the public since then he has written nothing, except a brief sketch, or an occasional essay for his journal, until he began "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which is still unfinished.

The circumstances of Mr. Dickens' second visit to the United States require no more than a passing mention. His various "readings" in our principal cities made it plain why he had borne in England the reputation of being the best amateur actor of his time.

Mr. Dickens resided at Gad's Hill, in Kent, about an hour's ride by railway from London, on the road to the beautiful old cathedral town of Canterbury, celebrated for its historical associations, and for being the metropolitan see of all England. In Shakespeare's time Gad's Hill was a notorious locality for robberies, and the poet has immortalized the spot in the first part of "King Henry IV." (Act II., Sc. 2) by selecting it as the scene of Sir John Falstaff's discomfiture at the hands of his boon companions, Prince Hal and Poins, who, disguised as highwaymen, put the fat knight of the thousand pounds he has just stolen from the travelers. A more genial interest attaches itself to Gad's Hill as being the home of the novelist. The house is "one of those comfortable old-fashioned mansions which seem to have taken root nowhere but in the most picturesque parts of rural England, and are the brick-and-mortar embodiment of the idea of home. It is related that when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, he used to walk by the house and jestingly remark that he intended to purchase the property some day, little dreaming that before he had reached his prime he would indeed be the occupant and owner of Gad's Hill Place.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

JUSTICE would'n't give McFarland a free pass.

THE Princess Editha Gilbert Montez turns out to be the daughter of a book-keeper.

MISS NELLIE FARREN, of Indiana, puts herself outside of nine and a half miles an hour.

THE Indians call Hancock "the heap-lying white man" because he promised to send no more troops after them.

"DARK, American splendor, looking like the East reflective," is one of the lately-announced styles of female loveliness.

A KANSAS woman weekly flagellates her husband, and keeps locks herself in the parlor and sings: "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

THE New York Times thinks Red Cloud's speech better than anything in a month's file of the Congressional Globe.

GOV. ALCORN appointed W. G. Henderson to a Judgeship on the recommendation of a former slave of the aspirant.

BARNUM has found a tremendous man in California twenty-five inches high, and has engaged him for three years.

WHILE President Grant goes after trout in Pennsylvania, the Democracy have landed a noble salmon in Oregon.—[World.

A YOUNG lawyer at Eatontown, New Jersey, in the midst of a brilliant outburst of eloquence, was interrupted by a shrill voice, which yelled, "Stop! you lie! Stop! you lie!" Young Legality smoothed his ruffled feathers when the sheriff announced that it was only a parrot in a neighboring house.

NEARLY all the New York editors are in town. The Sun's telegraphic piping on the American Press Association, the Sun's everlasting cant about Cuba, and the Tribune's "What I Know of Farming," would either of them create a mob within twenty-four hours in any well-regulated community.

CAMERON is all Scotch, canny and shoppy, whose favorite text of Scripture is: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" Fenton is all Latin, wrapped round with mysteries and girt up with silver hairs, and you say when you leave him: "Speech is silvern and silence is golden, and gold stood yesterday at 112 9-10ths."—[Chicago Tribune.

A "SOUTHERN Women's Bureau" has been established in New York, "to assist by counsel and information those women in the South who desire to prepare themselves for useful professions, and to encourage those who are compelled to act, and yet who are without that knowledge necessary for ultimate success."

RED CLOUD is a proud king of the plains, and stops at the St. Charles Hotel. Brady photographed him, ribbons, moccasins slouched hat and all. He is rather a stalwart specimen of the natural lunatic, and behaves strikingly like the old-time statesman, such as Tom Benton, who went to the pump with a stride as if butterfly were observing him.—[Washington Letter.

TWO Mexicans stole some horses from a California man. He followed and caught up with them. He had in front of him a Hearry rifle fully loaded, and one of the Mexicans was directly in a line with the muzzle; so without raising it to his shoulder, he cocked and pulled the trigger, killing the fellow instantly, and then turned round, aimed, and killed the other one. He then took the horses and returned to his home.

ALAS, the Princess Editha is not the first woman whom Mrs. Stanton has taught to kick out her heels, to stride on the platform, to combine the masculine hat with the sweet curls, to "speak by the book" and to claim the prerogative of a common brain, to talk of problems she does not understand and to load herself with heavy damnations. The princess ought to have known that the first lesson in female deportment given by that excellent lady always is Wear a man's hat and kick out your heels.—[Tribune.

SPOTTED TAIL writes encouragingly to Mrs. Spotted Tail. In his last letter home he says: "The white man is like the sands of the sea. His huts are like the trees of the forest. His horses are iron. Their speed is lightning. He has a little wire that goes over the great country. He has a hundred nations. He blows through the wire. The white man is a great blower. The words of his mouth go to the ends of the earth. They call up warriors and summon men to the council. But the soul of Spotted Tail knows no fear."

AMONGST the Kentucky Democrats there is one Scott—J. Proctor Scott—in Congress, who has a remarkable genius for caricaturing things with a pencil off-hand, and he is the solitary instance of a draughtsman in either House, so far as is known. He is a small, lean, keen-featured young man, who was formerly Attorney General of Missouri, and who has served in the Legislatures of two States. His caricatures have the merit of kindly humor, and his oratory is also quaintly and pleasantly exaggerated.—[Chicago Tribune Correspondence.

THE father of the Government is thus reported as explaining his attempt to get his son-in-law, Kramer, sent abroad: "I can't say he was 'invegled into a packed convention.' Poor Jack! who would have thought that, with the knowledge of the tricks of 'cliques, rings and bought-up conventions,' he would fall into the same snare? Depositions will be taken to prove Mr. Conn to falsify his declaration and disregard his deliberate promise, under the guise of friendship. Away with such deceptive tricks! Why, only look how specious and utterly worthless is the line of argument by which these assumed friends of his seek to lull him into forgetfulness of the obligation under which he is placed by his honor and plighted faith. They

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

Closing and Arrivals of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes. A. M.	Closes. P. M.	Arrives. A. M.	Arrives. P. M.
9:15	2:30	Cincinnati (via short line) Mail	1:00 / 2:00	10:30
9:00	9:30	N. Y., Phila., Balt., Wash., Pitts & Bos.	1:00	10:30
2:00	12:00	St. Louis	7:45	10:30
2:00	12:00	Indianapolis & Chic.	4:03	1:00
2:00	12:00	Memphis, Clarksville and N. Orleans		9:30	10:30
11:30	11:00	Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	2:00	12:30
11:30	12:00	Lebanon and Elizabethtown Branch	2:30
2:00	12:00	Bardstown Branch	3:00
2:00	12:00	Lexington, Frankfort, and Way	11:15 / 6:45
9:15		Louisville and Cin'ti Mailboat	6:30 a.m.
9:00		Louisville & Evansville Mail (leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday)	6:00
1:30	12:00	New Albany	6:00	6:30
1:30	12:00	Jeffersonville	4:00
1:45	12:00	Shelbyville	11:15 / 6:45
	12:00	Taylorsville stage—leave on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	12:30
	12:00	Mt. Washington stage—leave Tues., Thurs and Saturday	12:30

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 113¾.

Toole, the English comedian, is about to visit the United States.

The libel suit of Benson Smith against Brick Pomeroy has been transferred from Steuben county to New York.

David A. Wells has been appointed by Gov. Hoffman, of New York, head of a commission of three to revise the tax laws.

The National Photographic Association at Cleveland, Ohio, adjourned yesterday afternoon. The meeting has been a complete success.

The Vermont Constitutional Convention voted 118 to 115 in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. A reconsideration was moved.

Encouraging reports of the condition of the crops continue to be received from all parts of the West. Wheat is an exception at some points.

The Republicans of the Third North Carolina district yesterday renominated Dockery. There was a split in the convention and a large number balloted.

The Indians railroad excursionists left St. Louis for home yesterday morning. The Southern Hotel gave them a banquet Thursday night, which was fully attended and much enjoyed.

A recent letter charges Tom Allen with throwing off the fight with Mace, and cites various incidents which occurred on the ground and remarks made before and after the mill to prove this statement.

The propeller City of New York, of the Northern Transportation Line, from Chicago to Ogdensburg, with freight and passengers, broke a piston on Lake Ontario on Thursday. After drifting six hours she was towed into Genesee river.

Reports from New England and New York State say that crops have suffered severely for want of rain. Until the beginning of this week but little rain has fallen in Western New York for a month past. The fruit and berry crop had a narrow escape from being a total failure.

A Pembina correspondent of the 30th ult. says the Indians are concentrated in the vicinity of Lake of the Woods, with the purpose of giving fight to the Canadians when they penetrate the swamps. Half a hundred lire extends from Lake of the Woods to Pembina mountain.

George H. Smith, a pretended partner in a wholesale liquor house in Kansas City, has absconded on Tuesday night. It is said Smith recently bought largely of Eastern houses on credit, and sold to country dealers for cash. It is supposed he took some $75,000, besides leaving a number of Kansas City creditors in the lurch.

The War Department has sent a communication to the City Council at Richmond, offering to surrender the Davis mansion to the city authorities, on condition that all claims for rent or damages shall be relinquished. For some time the government has been holding the property on the ground that it belonged to the Confederacy. It was purchased by the city of Richmond early in the war, and presented to the rebel government for the residence of its President. Proof of these purchases and donation has, however, been lost.

Congressional.

In the Senate the bill granting land to the Central Branch of the U. P. R. R. was recommitted. The franking bill was considered. Howard advocated the abolition of the franking privilege as an experiment. A joint resolution was reported appropriating $50,000 to pay expenses of pilgrims visiting Washington. The resolution granting right of way to the Memphis and El Paso and Pacific railroad was indefinitely postponed. A bill passed making the uniform the same as Colonel Justice and Associate Justices in Territories.

In the House, Mr. Kerr reported adversely to the bill creating a new judicial district in Kentucky, which was tabled. A bill passed creating St. Joseph, Mo., a port of delivery. A bill amendatory of the acts for the removal of causes in certain cases from State to Federal courts, by extending their application to cases of ejectment where parties in interest are citizens of different States, passed. Mr. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York Evening Post, was brought before the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for making statements reflecting on the integrity of members of the House. Mr. Smith submitted a written statement. Finally the subject was referred to a special committee of five to investigate the matter, and Mr. Smith was discharged. The legislative appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, was reported. A substitute was offered to the Senate amendment making the pay of female clerks the same as males. The substitute simply throws open all classes of clerkships to competent women. A substitute was adopted to the effect that no pardon or amnesty be admitted in cases before the Court of Claims, except when granted during the continuance of active operations of the rebellion under proclamation of President Lincoln.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate tran fers were made for the week ending June 9, 1870:

Ward Payne to John Finnan, Payne's addition, 25 by 240 feet	250 00
C. H. Buschman to Robert Ferguson, 5 by 195 feet, Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth	650 00
John Franzman to Patrick Simms, Walnut street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, 30 by 206 feet	780 00
Thomas J. Tapp to P. B. Muir, Broadway, between Sixth and First, and Twenty-second, 86½ by 194½ feet	4,000 00
P. B. Muir to Mary M. Tapp, sixth, between Chestnut and Broadway, 40 by 200 feet	13,000 00
William Hewitt to Virginia A. E. Faulds, 1-7 of 101, Center and Walnut streets	2,000 00
Henry Pirtle to Emma Scharman, Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth, 29½ by 200 feet	15,975 00
Peter Hebebrand to Henry F. Lister, lot No. 10, Jeffetown	2,000 00
Sallie T. Edwards to Henry W. Wilkes, Jr., Second street, south of Ormsby avenue, 50 by 190 feet	1,500 00
Thomas P. Jacob to James C. Casselly, Twenty-fourth street, south of Harney, 30 by 194½ feet	510 00
Same to Joseph Bucket, Twenty-fourth street, south of Harney, 29½ by 200 feet	498 75
Same to Meiner Miller, Twenty-fourth street, south of Harney, 60 by 190½ feet	980 00
J. H. Hornsby to F. J. Brocar, Todd street, 25 by 90 feet	500 00
Jos. H. Bunce to Fantina Wells, Portland street, between Commercial and Levee, 35 by 180 feet	1,050 00
Amos Seebold to Jas. B. Augustus, two lots on Fern creek, Jefferson county, 140 by 181 feet	400 00
Alois Duerr to D. Frantz & Son, Broadway, between Preston and Jackson, 40 by 160 feet	3,000 00
Johanna Grete to Catherine Helmke, Madison and Eighteenth streets, 37 by 120 feet	1,225 00
A. Farrai to Patrick Lanahan, Oak street, between Ninth and Tenth, 45 by 150½ feet	1,250 00
Heming & Speed to Weedon B. Gray, B. and w., 120 by 180 feet	2,400 00
E. A. Gardner, assignee, to Zion Church, Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, 37 by 120 feet	1,215 00
W. L. Prather, trustee, to Edward Wirth, 1¼ acres in Jefferson county	1,200 00

Drowned.

A man named Barry Davis was found drowned in a pond near Stanford, Ky., Tuesday last. It is not known whether he committed suicide or was accidentally drowned. He was subject to fits at times.

MASONRY.

Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery
—Grand Procession Yesterday—
Brilliant Ball and Banquet at the Louisville Hotel Last Night.

A MAGNIFICENT AFFAIR.

The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Masonic Knights Templar of Kentucky closed its business session yesterday. The business transacted was of a private nature, and the body adjourned to meet at Mt. Sterling on the second Wednesday in July, 1871, the time of the annual conclave having been changed from the month of June the month of July.

In the afternoon, all the commanderies of the State and visiting Sir Knights, in full regalia uniform, assembled in front of Masonic Temple, and, headed by the Grand Commander, marched through the principal streets. The route of procession was down Jefferson to Eighth, down Eighth to Main, up Main to Brook, out Brook to Jefferson, down Jefferson to First, out First to Walnut, down Walnut to Seventh, out Seventh to Broadway, up Broadway to Third, where the procession halted and formed in open ranks and was reviewed and inspected by the Right Eminent Grand Commander. The procession then continued the line of march up Broadway to First, down First to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, down Third to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Masonic Temple, where they were dismissed. The procession was quite lengthy and was one of the most brilliant and imposing ever witnessed in this city. The bands discoursed fine and gallant hearing of the Sir Knights attracted general attention.

At night there was a grand reception festival at the Louisville Hotel, in honor of the Grand Commandery, tendered by Louisville Commandery No. 1, and DeMolay Commandery No. 2. The reception was one of the most brilliant affairs that has ever occurred in our city, and was a fitting termination of the celebrations of such an intelligent and gallant body of men as the Knights Templar, and was participated in by several hundred Knights and their wives, daughters and sisters. The banquet was spread in the spacious dining hall of the hotel, and was every way worthy of the name and fame of the accomplished hosts. Messrs. Keen & Co. The choicest viands, prepared in an endless variety of style, fresh delicious fruits and rare wines and liquors, in fact, everything that could tempt the palate were laid before the guests in endless profusion. The walls of the hall were decorated with the bright-hued banners of the different commanderies, and the tables, glittering with silver and other ware, and brilliant with beautiful pyramids, made indeed a handsome sight. The ornaments were chiefly Masonic emblems, and some of the pyramids and dishes were miracles of artistic skill.

As an evidence that the description is not overwrought, we append the bill of fare:

Bill of Fare.—Mulligatawny Soup, Consommé of Turkeys, sur Sockie, with Jelly; Buisson of Crawfish, sur Rayant fashion; Pate of Veal, a la Financiere; Arcade of Beef Tongue, a la Godards; Pirramids of Mountain Oysters, Private style; Mayonnaise of Chicken, decorated with Capers; Boned Turkey, Spiced Beef, decorated with Cross Bones; Lobster Salad, a la Russe; Round Beef, a la mode, a la Flamande, with Masonic Emblems; Bread of Fowls, in the form of the Holy Bible; Westphalia Ham on stocks, decorated.

Cold Relishes—Saratoga Horseradish, Boston Pickles, Oyster Catsup, French Mustard, John Bull Sauce, Pepper Pisces, Tomato Sauce, English Walnut Sauce, Worcestershire Sauces.

Cold Side Dishes—Pyramid of Lobster Salad, Broiled Spring Chickens, Sliced Boned-turkey, with Jelly, Fillet of Beef, Larded, Sliced Fowls, with Jelly, Spiced Oysters, Lamb's Fry and Mushroom Pain de Volitalie, sliced.

Cold Roast—saddle of Spring Lamb, with Jelly; Veal with Jelly, Chickens, Baron of Beef a la Parisienne.

French Confess.

Pyramids—Solomon's Temple, Apollo Temple, Temple on the Mountain, Masonic Pyramid, Pyramid of Constantine, Pyramid, Odd Fellows' Pyramid, Odd Fellows' Pyramid, Odd Fellows'